S. C. MERCEN, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING STOT 18, 1862.

The Charleston (S. C.) Conrier, a journal which used to be edited with decency and fairness, is so deeply infected with the motion of treason that it brawls and raves with an utter disregard of every principle and sentiment which should actuate a gentleman. In an article extracted from its columns, now before us, it urges the rebel government to discard all pity and mercy towards Union soldiers and officers who may fall into jts hands, and to employ against them "the dangum, the rope, and fire!"

The Courier, coupling falsehood with cruelty, pretends to charge the United States Government with committing outrages and "polinting every section with deeds of barbarity." But perhaps some of our readers would like to see some extracts from the article of the Courses referred to. It says :

They (the North) have already done enough to make their name a thing of infamy forever. Before Butler issued his order and Pope his proclamation, their Government had extinguished liberty of speech, trampled upon the Constitution, imprisoned men under arms who had regularly enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, leaded them with chains, and subjected them to the most merciless treatment, and east women and private citizens and children into dungeons, and their soldiery had polluted every section they had invaded with deeds of barbari-But it remained for these slaves of tyranny to avow the demoniac spirit of their people in threats and deeds which have shocked and outraged the civilized

world which we are engaged, did we continue to practice forbearance and mercy toward. such a people. They aim not to accomplish the restoration of the Union, but to grafify their avarice by getting possesion of our fair beritage, their lust by violating our women, their hatred and malice by wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter.

They have no bowels of mercy, no sense of justice, no sentiment of honor, no instinct of humanity, no quality of manhood to which we can appeal. Pity shown them would be considered fear; forbearance they would intepret to mean cowardice. Mercy to such a fee would be the greatest cruelty to those who are exposed to their hatred and fury.

We must make use of the same weamust be the rule of conduct toward this mean and barbarous adversary. The

It may look like humoring an absurd-Memphis, prohibit the circulation of the burn them. Louisville Journal and other Union pa- The other small matter of great mag-

recail with terrible force upon the rebels. | south of the Ohio river. Look at Bowling Oreen, Kentucky, while | Why should there be any hesitation to it was held by Gen. Sidney Johnson's impress enough horses from rebel citizens thousand men. the heart sickened at the contemplation. of loyal men shall become unlit for meweeks ago by the rebels during their at- most ultimately do T. W. tack on Tompkinaville, Kentucky ! Was Symmer 11, 4802 not another young woman mordered by the guerrillas, a few weeks ago, on the Chattanooga Railroad? Was not Squize Federal prisoners are all sick of the Garrison, an aged and beloved Union war, and the Federal newspapers say which shows either that the liberty to the if the report were favorable, would citizen of DeKalb county, murdered re- that the rebel prisoners are all sick of the grumble can be vindicated in Richmond cently by the guerrillas who had just war. Well, that is all very creditable to supon becasion by sheer and acity, or that partaken of his hospitality? Were not their judgments and humanity. Conthe daughters of an old man, a few days - themen, for the sake of nullions of inno- are " none so poor as to do him reverago, brutally outraged by a party of contauterers, let us all get together under eners. It is pretty plain that the rebels confederate addlers, near Jackson, the old tlag shake hands, smake the pine when Mr. Jefferson Davis is charged with in this State, and their aged far of proce, and join in the song of ther then bung before their eyes?" Admin to the the Was not tien. Roman McChou, while a manual of the contract Was not Gen. Rossur McClook, state the counsels of the people with insolence, Australia's prospects as a cotton exporting sick in an ambulance, respected by Dismion is eternal war, and was is a and antibiling advice with the air of an ing country. Cotton could be produced civilized nations as a hospital, murdered fearful curse

in cold blood by Captain HAMBRUCK of the Rebel army? Were not two Union men tied up and inhumanly whipped with cowhides, at Tollahoma, a few days ago. by two guerilland Wasnot Peren Vest hung by the same party at Wartrace That rollians have occasionally perper the place of the signature, was a hand trated crimes in the Federal army, just as they have done in all armies, is to as they have done in all armies, is do ten at the top of the sheet was the fol- sociation, took the chair, doubt tene; it would be miraculous were lowing: Rend and immediately destroy it otherwise; but these instances are sine No. 2. Direct in care of the bearer, and gularly rare exceptions, and have been punished with the greatest severity, and by none more rigidly and terribly than Gen. BUTLES. But we assert confidently, that taking secessionists themselves as witnesses, that for one outrage committed by a Federal soldier we can show fifty hody of Gen. PHILLIP KEARNEY Was robbed by the rebels on the hattle-field very remently, of his watch, purse, and shoulder-strape. The less this Charleston paper says of hrutality and cruelty the better. A Journal which threatens to use "the rope and fire" against soldiers who are endeavoring to enforce the laws of their country, has small reason to plums itself on its homanity, or to uppeal to the civilized world for justification. Look was Amangribed rough."

Two Small Matters of Great Magnitude.

The writer would not presume to saggest to those who conduct the Federal army. This would indeed be presmaption. But it is hoped that the cautious expression of a few thoughts will be tolecated, if not approbated. One of the small matters is the im-

mense damage done by guerrilla bands of rebels. Scarce a day has passed for months, which did not bring a report of their robbing some store-house, dwellinghouse, the public mails, stealing horses cattle, mules, burning houses, railroad We would be untrue to the cause in | bridges and trains, or shooting the Federal pickets from ambush, or shooting into stages and railroad cars, or in the most savage manner murdering private citizens. Any one of these oft repeated deeds may not be a great matter, in a national point of view, but all of them aggregated make up a great calamity; and if not soon prevented, they will increrse till the cauntry is reduced to abject poverty-many citizens slaughtered, and the supplies of our armies cut off. To a tyro as I am, in military matters, it appears unaccountable, that a few thousand-marauders should be allowed to alog and cripple the movements of a pons he has formed against us. We must great army. Morgan and Forrest, with enforce exact and perfect retribution. An about two thousand men, have cut the eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, telegraphic wires and the railroads so often, that communication has been susdangeon, the rope, the fire, are the in- pended between important points, travstruments we must make use of to turn | elling has been rendered dangerous, and him from the evil course upon which he | transportation of army supplies has been rendered difficult uncertain, and sometimes impossible. To say the least, the the Border States as soon as we can. We ity rather too far, but we will condescend efficiency of our army has been much do not want to wait for the 300,000 to to examine some of the assertions of diminished. My antitioned mind can but get together. I hope the North will not the Corner gravely. The charge that wunder why these things should be so? the Government "extinguished liberty of For months, these things have been done speech," is an unexpected one from a all around the divisions of our great rebel source. We appeal to the Seces-sionists of this city, extreme and bitter mounted on borses to drive these bands Col. Adler, a native of Hungary, who as they are, to say whether, long before out of the country." Why should not the Fe leval authority was re-established this be done now? Or is it wise to conhere, liberty of speech was not extin-guished by themselves? Ex-Gov. Brown demolished by marauding thieves as fast Woodruff, De Villiers, and other officers will be accepted as good authority on as rebuilt? Suppose the road from Louisthis point, and we heard him allege, in a ville to Nashville shall soon be repaired, public speech, that he desisted from ad- and the tesins put in motion, does any one vacating the Union cause, because he believe they will run a single week besaw that to persist in its advocacy would | fore they are interrupted !. Thousands lead to street brawls and bloodshed, of infantry may be stationed along the Was not Dr. Human compelled by a route, and yet guerrilla hands may at mob to suspend the publication of the any time pounce on the road between the following statistics of the Democrat, a Union paper? Did not the stations and tear up the rails, or even Vigilance Committee, both here and in overpower the guards at the bridges and

pers? Does any man believe that a news- nitude is, that the rebels are daily stealpaper advocating the restoration of the ling the horses of the Union men all over Union would be tolerated in this city, the country. Not a day passes which were it to come again under rebel author- does not bring us intelligence of horses being taken from loyal citizens. In But Government "imprisoned private many sections the Union men have lost citizens." Are there not now upwards all their horses fit for cava'ry service, of two hundred private citizens lying in and the prospect is that in a short time a loathaome dungeon in Tuscalooss, for | there will not be a good horse left in the the crime of holding Union opinions? possession of a loyal man in Middle The charge that rebels have been sub- Tennessee. The rebels are thus enabled alone, and the entire parks are not less in jected to merciless freatment is an foffy with great rapidity from place to infamous lie, proven to be to place, and commit depredations any- most of the entire amount of the artifby the testimony of every rebel where. Their horses cost them nothing, lery consists of field pieces, very many prisoner who has been released from When one breaks down, they turn him of them rifled and of the most modern Northern camps. They have been treat- loose and take another fresh one. In pattern. ed with all possible kindness and indul- this way they are formidable, and will to twenty-eight thousand men, apart gence. But what shall we reply to the have complete control of the interior of from Jackson's, but it is thrown in as a charge that our soldiers have polluted the country. No army of infantry can part of Jackson's force, although Colonel every section where they have marched come upon them. No army but a large Adler gives it its full value. He stafes or have violated the persons of women? cavalry or mounted infantry force were left behind by General McClellan They are calumnies which their author can compete with them; and certainly, on the Chickshominy, and ail of these does not attempt to substantiate, and if | if such a large force be not soon put in | have been made available. The army, these charges be investigated they will the field, there will be no good herses left then, immediately in front of and on

command. That heautiful city was laid to mount a dezen regiments? It is plain waste, and the country around made de | that if the Government does not take the solute. Houses were burned, tences horses of rebels, their own maraudets torn down, the vilest refuse and filth of | will. Indeed, their horses are but held an army scattered over its streets, until in reserve, in he used when all the houses will entail most serious disaster. The Was not a young woman shot a few Will the Government long dely what it

The robel newspapers say that the

Rebel Operations in the North.

A gentleman residing in Phitadelphia which was found on the Common in that city. The letter is not signed, but in pointing to two awards crossed. Writsend by him:

Kashvilan, July, 1862. You write to know how we get along-Now, I will tell you nothing until I see You must go to Boston and see our friends there-that d-d abolition hole. You must discourage enlisting as much as you can. You mind hinder all mitted by cohel suldiers. Why, the You can. You know how. If floston it will sound good in foreign ears, and you know how I hate that place. We have had more help from Boston and New York than from all the North, excopt what we received from Cincinnati You may not know it, but thousands of lollars' worth have been sent us by men who are on 'Change in State street overs day. I have their names, and if they assist in this war, I will expose them. We have made allies in Boston, but they do not want money, which I think is an honorable exception in the despicable race. Go to the men who fought the dood Lincolnites at the last election But of them. Many of them have gon to he already, but some will are with us, not for any love for us. But they think if the S. C. is a failure, they will get our notes. Let them think so. Wait with care. Attend all the meetings -Talk all you can about the rights of the fouth, discourage enlistments. gloomity of the Uplon cause while with Union men. Had the North been as ear-nest as we, we should have been conshed long ago. They must not raise the 300,-000, or at least soon. If they could bring them into the field soon we would be in a corner. But let them bring them on a few at a time, and we, with the

help of the climate, will thin them off as fast as they will volunteer. Find out every ship that leaves. Give us all the list of naval vessels, destination, &c. Occasionally go to the other places, but make Boston your home. have now some good allies in the army. We are playing a game of bluff. We must keep it up. I must say that we have met a fee hard to beat—that the six days' fight was awful. We lost in killed and wounded 8,000 in trying to take one A lew such victories would use That McClellan is the devil to us, and here is another point. You must assist us in getting him removed. We have had our agent at work in Washington for six months for that porpose Cause him to be removed and it would take but a little to raise a meeting. See the men whose names I give you in No. 2. We have some boots and shoes coming from neutral England; but fill out a cargo with them after getting medicines and salt, thread, buttons and woolen goods. We are not so much in want of caps as powder; yet we have a tolerable supply It is little to see more good results from our agents North. We would have invaded the North before this time, but we did not wish to arouse the people-When we get them sick of war, and North divided, we will go. We shall try If they do we are lost, and it will bring some of our friends.

volunteered in the rebel service, fortified Tyler Mountain and commanded the force has arrived in Washington. He resigned his office in the rebel army, and being suspected of Unionism was arrested and imprisoned at Richmond. He effected his escape, and now gives important details of the rebel situation, of which we find an abstract in the N. Y. Times. He gives

BEHEL PURCES MARCHING NORTHWARD, 20,86#

Of artillery, the force is not specially mentioned, but one hundred and lifty pieces were sent with Stonewall Jackson total than four hundred. The cavalry is accompanied by 18 and 24-pounders, and

the tlanks of General Pope, extending from the line of Gordonsville toward Leesburg, is fully two hundred and fifty

Colonel Adler elicited expressions of much surprise when he made the statement to the highest military authorities at Washington; but he insists upon its truth, and eavs that any less calculation rebels are making a determined push on Maryland, and their plans thus far have met with even more success than they anticipated.

time of the signs of accessia is reycaled. in a trenchant and savage article in the flichmond Examiner, dealing with the short-comings of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the subject of the strictures is so lowslows in the popular favor, that there when Mr. Jefferson Davis is charged with Mr. Cowper, representative of New taking "a monstrous and unnatural price South Wales, regretted the disparaging in detying public sentiment, in treating tone in which Mr. Marsh had spoken of when Mr. Jefferson Davis is charged with

Conference on the Supply of Cotton.

On the 13th of August a conference Boston, the following copy of a letter tion from the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association and commis-sioners and other representatives of countries contributing cotton camples to the International Exhibition: Mr. Cheetham. the President of the Cotton Supply As-The Chairman, in opening the proceed-

ings, said the deputation from the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester invited riendly and and discussion with repard to the important subject of cotton cultivation from those gentlemen present who represent the various countries which had sent samples of cotton to the Great Exribition. He then gave a survey of the otton trade. The value of the American cotfou crup, at the close of 1850, the largest she had ever produced, was £40,-000,000, It was very evident that Ameri ca for many years to come could can regain the position she had lost. [Hear hear. j . There were some thoughtful men who believed that under no circumstanore could America ever regain that posi-

He thought that the other cutten producing countries of the world englit now to strive to supply at least one-half (value £20,000,000) of the cotton hitherto supplied by America. At the close of 1860 the growth of cotion in America for export was 4,675,000 bales. If they adled to that the quantity of cotton consumed in the Southern States, the total growth would amount to 5,000,000 bales, which was no less than 85 per cent of the cotton grown throughout the world. In Brazil the growth was 108,000 bales, being 2 per cent of the whole growth; in Egypt the growth was 135,000 bales; in the West Indies, 10,000 bales. From the East Indies 60,000 bales were exported in 1860. The total supply of cotton is he year 1860 for the consumption of the world was 5,520,000, or about 100 000 bales per week. Of that we consumed 32 per cent, the Continent of Europe consumed 32 per cent, and America 16

Mr. Marsh, one of the representatives of Australia, said that in other articles price was an element, but in cotton it was he essence. Cotton could, no doubt, be grown in abundance in Australia, but he was afraid that the price of labor there was too high to pertuit the production of cotton at a price which would obtain a market in this country. If the Australians could obtain a sufficient number of coolies and Chinese, they could

produce any amount of cotton. Mr. Cave, representative of Barbados said cotton could be very well grown there, and some of the landed proprietors were willing to undertake its growth, as they fancied it would yield more profit than sugar did at present. But the difficulty to be dealt with was the price of labor. In British Guiana there was any amount of unoccupied land, and cotton could be produced there equal to ordinary Orleans cotton if laborers were im orted. A cotton-growing company had been recently established in Jamales and he believed that it was successful A very considerable number of sugar estates had lately been thrown out of cultivation in Jamaica, and there was a good opening for the starting of several new cotton-growing companies there. Coolies and Chinese worked very satis

factorily in the West Indies. Viscount de Villa Major, representa tive of Portugal, stated that the Government of that country had offered land on advantageous terms on the coast of Afric for cotton cultivation, that the Government was auxious to premote the growth of Cotion there, that cotion was produced at Angola at 6d, per 15-, and that cotton cultivation would be protected by the Government forces against any attacks

from barbarians.

Mr. Beaton, another representative of Portugal said that labor could be obtained at 6d. per day in the Portagese colony

Mr. Ridgway, representative of Jamaica, testified to the want of labor for the purpose of cotton cultivation there. also stated that in New Zealand large quantities of cotton could be grown. Chevalier Devincenzi, representative o

Italy, said that in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and at the beginning of this century, that country cultivated cetton on a very large scale. The Italian Government was very auxious during the present cotton crisis to promote the cultivation of cotton there again on a larer scale. It had ascertained that 1,500,000 acres on the castren coast of Naples might be very advantageously devoted to the growth of cotton. Land might be bought there very cheaply. The Italian Govern-50 000 ment resolved to construct a railway in that region, and thereby facilities would be given for the export of cotton. He believed that cotton might be pro-duced in the South of Italy at fourpence or fivepence per pound. Agricultural labor was very cheap there, one shilling per day being considered high wages. Italian cotton was surpassed only by Sea Island cotton. He was quite sure that Italians would devote themselves energetically to the cultivation of cotton, and he hoped that foreigners would co-operate with them, because it was to the interest of all Europe that it should possess

within itself a cotton-producing country. Cheers. Mr. Gerstenberg, representative of Ecnador and New Grenada, said that they could produce cotton to an enormous extent, and of the quality required, at four pence per pound. Land was obtainable at one shilling per acre. The Valley of the Amazon could produce enough cotton to supply the world. Ecuador, for the purpose of satisfying the demands of British bondholders, had allosted to them-4,500,000 acres, on which cotton was about to be grown. What was mainly wanted was a sufficient inducement to lead the public to embark capital in the cultivation of cotton there. The public held back because they did not find that Manchester men, whom they thought ought to be best acquainted with the matter, embarked capital in that direction. Now, as it appeared that the Italian Government had appointed persons to ascertain the capabilities of Italy with regard to cotton cultivation, he thought the Cotton Supply Association ought to commission some gentleman to examine the countries which he represented, for the purpose of testing their capabilities then probably embark capital in the cultivation of cotton in those countries.

Mr. Hemming, representative of Venezuela, said its soil was peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and it had great facilities for export. Land could be obtained at a nominal price.

there at tid per pound

Mr. Mangles, representative of Western Austealia, said it had sont to this counat Se. to Se. Sd. per pound. He was connected with a company which had purchased 5,000 acres of land there for cotton-cultivation. In that part of Australia represented by Mr. Marsh, labor was no doubt scarre, but Western Australia was adjacent to two supplies of cheap labor—India and China—and he believed that the company with which he was connected would succeed in obtaining sufficient labors. taining sufficient labor very cheaply. He hoped the Cutton Supply Association

would supply them with seed. The Chairman said Mr. Mason, one of the directors of the Cotton Supply Ansociation, had pronounced the cotton relerred to by Mr. Mangles to be of most excellent quality. Cotton grow all along the coasts and in the interior. In some places there were three crops in the year. There were ports and great facilities for

Mr. Hodgson, representative of Queensland, said that he had lived there 21 years, and could testify to its capability for the growth of cotton. Before the rupture in America some of the inhalitants of Queensland started a company for the cultivation of cotton there. when sheep farming was well known to be exceedingly profitable in Oncousland, the fact of the establishment of such a company was a strong proof of its cotton-growing capabilities. If coolies were introduced from India he believed Quecusiand would grow cotton on an extensive scale, and of a quality not in-

ferlor to that of cotton grown in any other part of the world. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Morris, representative of the Mau-zitius, said sugar had displaced cotton there, but there were about 50,000 acres there which might be profitably devoted to cotton-growing. Cotton could be produced in the Mauritins at 6d. per po The present ruler of the Island of Madagascar, who had been enlightened by European education, had determined to establish free trade with all the world, and as cotton could be grown in that magnificent island, it would be well if Europeans directed their attention to the cultivation of cotton there. Labor there was abundant and cheap.

Mr. Knight, representative of Victoria and Mr. Ralston, representative of Libe iria, having testified to the cotton-grow ng capabilities of those countries.

Dr. Forbes Watson, representative of India, demurred to the rather summary way in which, in his opinion, the confer ence had disposed of its claims to their notice. The fact that India could produce cotton at 2d. to 25 d. per pound. which no other country could, ought to have bespoken for it a more favorable consideration. India was no doubt de ficient in the means of transport, but that defect was in progress of removal. samples presented at the Great Exhibition proved that India could supply just such a quality of cotton as the Manchester manufacturers equired.

Mr. Mason, as one of the directors of the Cotton Supply Association, should be very sorry if any one were to leave the Conference under the impression that anything had been said to discourage a all the cultivators of Indian mitton. reverse had been the case. The Association had directed its efforts to India more than to all other countries of the world combined. "It had endeavered, but without success, to induce the Indian Government to remove the obstacles to the cultivation of cotton in that country. With the single exception of Lord Stanley, the Government thwarted rather than nided he removal of those obsta hear.) Earl Russel unfortunately great- 1988. ly discouraged the cultivation of cotton pasce. in India by holding out the prospect at | so xo . . . the commencement of the late session of an early termination of the American

war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wanklyn said the American war had utterly broken up the commercial arrangements in that country, and therefore none of the countries represented at the present Conference need fear any powerful competition on the part of Amerca in the cultivation of cotton for some

Dr. Biddell, representative of India, said that the Punjantegrew cotton which had been highly prized by Mr. Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

After some concluding remarks from the Chairman, the Conference terminated. Subsequently the gentleman who were

Subterranean Railroads.

present at it dined together.

The English papers give an account of a trial trip upon the London Subterranean Railroad, on the 4th of August. The engine consumes its own smoke and condenses its own steam - necessary qualifications in an underground locomolive-but it is quite capable of fizzing and whistling in the open air. The cars are longer wider, and higher than those in ordinary use, and are lit with gas from a receptacle in the roof, which is tilled at either termini of the railroad. The train moved at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and, as it passed along, the rambling of wagons overhead on the great thoroughfares of London could be distinctly heard. There are several way stations on the road, which communicated with the outer world by means of cuttings, which are described as miracles of engineering skill. Passengers and baggage are received and discharged at those places. The fare in second-class cars for the whole trip is four cents, and the company is obliged by law to run a train each way, at six in the morning and six in the evening, for working people for two cents fare. When Prince Napolcon went over the line during his visit to London, he was so pleased with it that he gave a glowing description of its advantages to the French Emperor on his return to Paris. The Emperor at once adopted the idea, and a subterranean raifroad line under Paris, between Montmare and the Louvre, was ordered forthwith. and is now in course of construction.

Therefore Accident To, as light an accident occurred to a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad conveying the Ninety-eighth Illinois to this city via Mitchell. The accident occurred tweats miles west of Vincennes, and was caused by a switch being misplaced, which threw the train off the track. By this accident six men, including a Captain, were killed and about sexenty-flywounded At last accounts the train was still at the depot where the accident still at the depot where the accident occurred, waiting for the road in bearing paired. - Louisville Journal.

Mrs. Julia Gardner Tyler, wido's of the description of the late ex-Passidant Tyler, arrived at Fortreas Monroe on Tuesday, in the steamhoat Mary Burfon. She is on her way to the North - Hey six children are day, the market steamhoat Mary Burfon. She is on her way to the North - Hey six children are day, the market state of the second of

Col. Born has telegraphed to Gen. DAVIDSON, at Sil. Louis, from Greenville, that Major Lapping had obtained another signal victory over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri. With a squadron of his regiment, Thirteenth Illinois Cavaire two companies of the Twentyfourth Misrouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of the Second Missouri Agtillery. the Major attacked Col Water, whose force is estimated at near one thousand men, about twelve miles Southeast from Pitman's Ferry, on Current Eiver; and, after a desperate conflict, fasting one hour, completely routed Witter, capturing all his wagons, the camp equipage, and taking many prisoners' and horses and mules. Our less in killed and wounded was alight when ompared with that of the enemy. This is the second time within a few days in which Maj. Livrany and his command have distinguished themselves by rapid nevent-nis and decided victories over the

It is stated that Gen. KEARNEY's body, when delivered up, had been rilled of sword, pistol, watch, diamond brooch, flager rings, and the pocket-book in which he always kept a targe amount of

RESER. OSTROGRADAY. -- In a recent rebel letter, a gifted son of the South speaks of a fight on the "pernincheler.

A GENTLEWAN AT PARIS SHOWING himself in the gallery of the palais Royal observed, while he was careleasly lookng over some pamphlets at a hookaeller's thop, a suspicious fellow stand rather too near him The gentleman was dressed according to the times, in a coal with a prodigons number of silver tags, and assels, upon which the thief began to have a design, and the gentleman not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way to give him an opportunity. The thief immediately set to work, and in a trice, twisted off seven or eight silver tags. The gontleman perceived it: and, drawing out a peaknife, caught the fellow by the ear and cut it off close to his head. "Murder! murder!" cries the thirf. "Robbery! robbery!" cries the gentlem.m. Upon this the thief, in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, roared, "There are your tags and buttons." "Very well," says the gentleman, throwing it back in like number "there is your car."

Men Advertisements.

THEATHE. Bullian & Program William Stage Manage

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Marshal's Sale. By arrive of two water of a co, to me after a wind very first trust of the Collect on Age of Observation and the Collect on Age of Observation and Tennes and Tennes and Age of Observation and Tennes and Tennes and Age of Observation and Age of Observat

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And many other acticles arriving daily, poveluped for Carle, and sold of small profit-

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GRIFFITH & PARSONS, NOT COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE, TENA

Stockholders' Meeting.

STICE LICEVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO. FIGURE ANNIAL MERTING OF THE STOCK Lockers of Louisville & Nameville Ratinoon Company will be being at the Company, in Lieuwelle, on MONDAY, the 6th day of Gerorga JAMES CITTIBLE, Pros't.

GROVER & BAKERS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. --

MACHINE NEEDLES For Grover & Baker's, Wheeter & Wilson's and Howe Machines, ALSO, MACHINE OIL,

And every thing pertaining to rewing Machines MACHINES REPAIRED. W. Busman's Wall Paper Stiors, Cor, Deaderick Street and Poblic Square, BY P. SPARKS.

Justices' Court.

If a work o'canamaw, Photo , for a cost inform 6, M. and the control of the Contr The planning, Hannah Colombian, in this miles have neglectationed in Attachment against the defradant. It follows and formed to Committee of and County, and reference by hom, in seed on property belonging to the defraction; and on motions of instantial, it county on the following man or maintee of instantial, it counters as to the extensive of the balance of the state of the balance of the state of the balance of the state of the the indicated a non-resident of the many of Transcence.

It is conformed that purplements be mades for from spaces of which we will be a new compare purished by the city of Same its contact the "Union," warning the definition of the spaces before and Justice was be 12th day of the following the city, and plend, are were or deman to make a new part of the season of

BELTING -LEATHER AND GUM, for

WINDOW SASH, AND GLASS, for